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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Note verbale dated 24 January 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Gabon to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Gabon to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Republic of Gabon on the implementation of the aforementioned resolution (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 24 January 2011 from the Permanent Mission of Gabon to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

Report of Gabon on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004)

Gabon has the honour to submit herewith its national rapport pursuant to paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 1540 (2004).

Resolution 1540 (2004), adopted by the Security Council on 28 April 2004, stipulates that nuclear, chemical and biological weapons constitute a genuine threat to international peace and security. Gabon welcomes the adoption by the Security Council on 28 April 2004 of resolution 1540 (2004), which represents an important step forward in combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

It is important to emphasize at the beginning of this report that Gabon does not possess or produce nuclear, chemical or biological weapons. Accordingly, it undertakes not to take any action which might be interpreted as in any way supporting or assisting non-State actors.

Gabon is committed to the multilateral treaties aimed at eliminating and preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Gabon has signed and ratified a number of treaties, conventions and other international instruments to make sure that its territory is not used as a testing ground or a transit territory for nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and to prevent such weapons from falling into the hands of terrorists.

Gabon is a party to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, ratified on 19 February 1974; the Biological Weapons Convention, ratified on 16 August 2007; and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction, ratified on 8 September 2000.

The Government of Gabon has decided that its Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Cooperation and la Francophonie shall deal with and follow up on the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).

Furthermore, Gabon has ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Pelindaba Treaty).

At the international level, Gabon has ratified 11 United Nations Conventions and Protocols against terrorism, including the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

Gabon has been a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency since 1964.

Gabon is a signatory to the International Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (The Hague Code of Conduct).

As required by paragraph 1 of resolution 1540 (2004), Gabon does not provide any support to non-State actors that attempt to develop, acquire, manufacture, possess, transport, transfer or use nuclear, chemical or biological weapons and their means of delivery.

At the national level, Gabon will shortly develop national legislation for the implementation of resolution 1540 (2004).